

REMARKS

In accordance with the foregoing, claims 9, 13 and 27 have been amended. Claims 1, 4-6, 8-13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21 and 27-38 are pending and under consideration. The following remarks are respectfully submitted.

I. Objection To The Claims

Claims 9, 13, and 27 were objected to because of informalities. These claims have been amended as suggested by the Examiner. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the objections be withdrawn.

II. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1, 4-6, 8-13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21 and 27-38 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Bridgelall (U.S. Patent No. 7,039,027) in view of LaDue (U.S. Patent No. 6,185,198). As discussed below, the combination of Bridgelall and LaDue does not disclose each and every element of the rejected claims, and Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) be withdrawn.

The patent application has two independent claims: claim 1 and claim 8. Claim 1 reads as follows:

1. A combined long and short distance wireless communication system comprising:

a dual distance terminal for providing subscribers with long and short distance communication services;

at least one remote distance base station for providing remote distance wireless access for said dual distance terminal;

at least one short distance access point (AP) for providing short distance wireless access for said dual distance terminal; and
a dual distance network server for connecting said at least one remote distance base station and said at least one short distance AP to execute network switching for said dual distance terminal and enabling said dual distance terminal to access the network to which it is switched, *storing data that may be missed during switching, and sending the stored data to said dual distance terminal after said terminal switching is completed.*

(emphasis added).

Claim 1 was rejected as being obvious in view of two patents, Bridgelall (U.S. Patent No. 7,039,027) and LaDue (U.S. Patent No. 6,185,198). However, neither Bridgelall nor LaDue disclose “storing data that may be missed during switching, and sending the stored data to said dual distance terminal after said terminal switching is completed” as claimed in claim 1.

Bridgelall discloses vertical roaming between wireless local area network (WLAN) and wireless wide area network (WWAN) while maintaining an active voice or data connection. As noted in the Office Action, Bridgelall does not disclose storing data that may be missed during switching. Nor does Bridgelall disclose sending the stored data to a dual distance terminal after terminal switching is completed.

LaDue discloses a method and apparatus for switching and routing selected voice or data channels in response to operating a remote access feature on a mobile phone. More particularly, LaDue discloses using a variable burst remote access application messaging (VBRAAM) method to increase data messaging capacity over a wireless communication network. In the section of LaDue relied upon by the Office Action to reject claim 1, LaDue discloses transmitting a “low-debit account” message to the user of a cellular network. If the user’s phone is inactive, the message is prepared and stored in a ‘message waiting’ database that is reserved for each phone user. (LaDue, col. 28, lines 29-35). Once the user activates his phone, the message is queued and then sent to the user. Thus, LaDue simply discloses storing

a message when a user does not have his cellphone turned on, and using remote access features on the phone. This is very different from “storing data that may be missed during switching [between long and short distance communication services], and sending the stored data to said dual distance terminal after said terminal switching is completed” (emphasis added). LaDue does not store messages during switching, as recited in the claims.

Alternatively, even if LaDue is interpreted to disclose the claim term at issue, there is no teaching, suggestion or motivation in either LaDue or Bridgelall to combine the references. When combining prior art references to find an invention obvious, there must be some teaching, suggestion or motivation to combine the references, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available in the art. *Manual of Patent Examining Procedure*, §2143.01. In the present case, there is no teaching or suggestion to combine the references cited by the Examiner in the manner recited by claim 1. There is nothing in either Bridgelall or LaDue that would suggest combining the switching between long and short distance wireless communication systems disclosed in Bridgelall with LaDue’s method for storing data messages when a user is not active in a wireless network. One skilled in the art would not interpret LaDue’s method for storing data and using remote access features as being related to switching between short and long distance wireless communication systems, because no teaching is provided to suggest that storing messages would be beneficial in this context.

The other independent claim, claim 8, includes a similar claim term as claim 1: “storing data that may be missed during switching, and sending the stored data to a dual distance terminal via said data service function entity after said network switching is completed.” Therefore, for the same reasons discussed with respect to claim 1, claim 8 is also patentable over Bridgelall and LaDue.

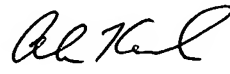
The remaining claims in the application are dependent claims that depend on either claim 1 or claim 8, so all of the dependent claims are also patentable over Bridgelall and LaDue. Thus, reconsideration and allowance of claims 1, 4-6, 8-13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21 and 27-38 is respectfully requested.

III. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, allowance of all the pending claims is respectfully requested. If there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned attorney to attend to these matters.

Respectfully submitted,
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